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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY
AT THE MEETING IN BOSTON, MASS., 1917

The annual meeting of the Society, being the hundred twenty-ninth regular meeting since its establishment, was held in Boston, Mass., in the House of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury Street, on Tuesday and Wednesday of Easter Week, April 10th and 11th, 1917.

The following members were present at one or more of the sessions:

Abbott	DeLong	Jastrow	Ogden, Miss
Abbott, Mrs.	Edgerton	Jewett	Sanders
Albright	Ellis	Kellner	Schmidt
Arnold	Fullerton	Kyle	Schoff
Barret	Gavin	Lanman	Steele
Barton	Gelot	Magoun	Tedesche
Bates, Mrs.	Gottheil	Martin	Torrey
Breasted	Grant	Montgomery	Vaschalde
Burrage	Gray	Moore, G. F.	Warren
Cadbury	Gray, Mrs.	Moore, Mrs. G. F.	Werren
Carnoy	Haas	Morgenstern	Westermayr
Chester	Hanchett, Mrs.	Muss-Arnolt	Winslow
Clay	Haupt	Nies, J. B.	Wolfson
Coomaraswamy	Hopkins	Ogden	Worrell
Grandon	Hussey, Miss		

[Total: 58]

The first session was held on Tuesday morning, beginning at 11:15 A. M., the President, Professor Barton, being in the chair.

The reading of the Proceedings of the meeting in Washington, April 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1916, was dispensed with, as they had been published in the JOURNAL (36. 428-443). There being no corrections, they were approved as printed.

The Committee of Arrangements presented its report, thru Professor Lanman, in the form of a printed program. The succeeding sessions were appointed for Tuesday afternoon at two, Wednesday morning at half past nine, Wednesday afternoon at two. A fifth session, if it should be found desirable to hold one, was appointed for Thursday morning at half past nine. It was announst that there would be an informal gathering of the members on Tuesday evening in the Reading Room of the House of the American Academy; that the session on Wednesday morning would be devoted to papers dealing with the historical study of religion and to those of a more general character; that the members of the Society were invited to be the guests of the local members at luncheon—the ladies at the College Club, the men at the Harvard Club—on Wednesday at one o'clock; that the annual dinner, at which the local members would entertain the visiting members, would take place at the Hotel Brunswick on Wednesday evening at half past seven; and that a committee of local members would be glad to show visitors over the Widener Library of Harvard University, the Semitic Museum, the University Museum, and other points of interest in Cambridge, at the close of the meeting.

It was voted to send a telegram of greeting to the Society's oldest member, Professor Basil L. Gildersleeve, and likewise to Professor Crawford H. Toy.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

The Corresponding Secretary, Professor Franklin Edgerton, presented the following report:

On account of the continuance of the war in Europe, the international correspondence of the Society continues to be at a lo eb, and the Sec-
retary's duties during the past year hav been concernd mainly with our internal and domestic affairs.

This year has been markt by one event of prime importance in the history of our Society—the formation of a Middle West Branch. At last year's meeting the Directors appointed a committee, consisting of Professors Breasted, Olmstead, Morgenstern, and Clay, to consider the founding of such a branch. This committee cald a meeting of Orientalists of the Middle West, to convene at Chicago on January 27th, 1917. An excellent program was arranged and successfully carried out. An account of the proceedings has been publisht in the JOURNAL (36. 423-425). The attendance at the meeting, the interest shown, and the number of new members pledgd to our Society hav alredy justified the formation of this branch,

which wil, I believe, be of the greatest benefit to the work of the Society as a whole.

The program of the meetings this year has been arranged according to the plan adopted last year, which seemd to prove successful and satisfactory. In order to facilitate and encourage general discussion, the authors of the papers to be presented wer askt this year to submit in advance brief abstracts of their communications, these abstracts to be sent to all members indicating their intention to be present. The same abstracts hav also been sent to the press of Boston, in the hope of calling attention to the work of the Society by facilitating the publication of accurat newspaper reports.

Deth has been unusually severe on the membership of the Society during the past twelvmonth. It has deprived us of twelv members, nine activ and three honorary, som of them of great distinction in the field of Oriental studies and activ in the work of our Society.

AUGUSTE BARTH, easily the dean of French Indologists, died at Paris on the 15th of April, 1916, in his 83d year. He had been an honorary member of the Society since 1898. He was also an honorary member of the British Royal Asiatic Society, a corresponding member of the Imperial Russian Academy of Sciences, a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, and a member of numerus other learned societies. M. Barth never held any academic post, and indeed had little academic training; he was a self-made scolar. His *Religions de l'Inde* (Paris, 1879) was not only the first work of its kind cronologically, but was remarkable in other respects. Few books hav ever been written on so large a field which wer so thoroly original, and few books so original hav been at the same time so lucid, so sane, and so comprehensiv. It is these carateristics that hav combined to make the book one of prime value even to this day. And these ar the carateristics of all of Barth's later work, which has consisted mostly of critiques and reviews, somtimes dealing with single publications, somtimes summing up the general progress of knoledge on a more or less wide field. It may fairly be said that many of Barth's brief articles hav been worth more than stout books, and that many of his reviews hav been more valuable than the works which occasiond them.

JAMES BURGESS, C.I.E., LL.D., who had been an honorary member of this Society since 1899, died at his home in Edinburgh on Oct. 3d, 1916, at the age of 84. Because of the fact that he establisht both the *Indian Antiquary* (in 1872) and the *Epigraphia Indica* (first volume publisht in 1892) and because of his numerus monumental publications he may rightfully be designated as in large mesure the founder of the modern science of Indian archeology and epigrafy. He became hed of the Archaeological Survey of Western India in 1873, of the Archaeological Survey of Southern India in 1881, and of the united Archaeological Surveys of India in 1886. Among his most important works ar: *The Cave Temples of India* (with J. Fergusson, 1880); *Buddhist Caves and their Inscriptions* (1883); and *Cave Temples of Elurā* (1887).

Professor Sir GASTON MASPERO died on June 30th, 1916, at the age of 70. By his deth our Society lost one of its most eminent honorary mem-

bers (he was elected in 1898) and the world one of its most distinguisht scolars. His life was markt by extraordinary activity and usefulness and was crownd with almost evry honor that a man of lerning eud covet, from the time when he was made Professor of Egyptology in the Ecole des Hautes Études at the age of twenty-three, and in the Collège de France at the age of twenty-seven, to the year 1909, when he receivd the distinction (rare for a forener) of an English knighthood in recognition of his achievements as Director of the Service of Antiquities in Egypt. The value of his contributions to Egyptology is held to be enormous. He was, moreover, one of that never too common type of scolars who kno how to combine scientific industry and accuracy with lucid and skilful popular presentation. His *Ancient History of the Peoples of the Classical Orient* has made those erly times alive and real for those who eud not follo his scientific investigations.

We all feel not only professionally but also personally the deepest sense of bereavment in the loss of Dr. WILLIAM HAYES WARD, whose long life of usefulness ended on August 28th, 1916. He was one of our oldest members, having joind the Society in 1869; and for many years he was one of the leaders in the Society's work. He was President from 1890 to 1894 and again in 1909-1910. No few sentences eud adequately express what Dr. Ward has been to our Society. Rather than attempt such a task, I refer to Professor Jastrow's able memorial sketch recently printed in the JOURNAL (36, 233-241).

Another of our most activ and distinguisht members, the Rev. Dr. FRANCIS BROWN, died in New York on October 15th, 1916. He had been connected since 1879 with Union Theological Seminary, where he became Professor of Hebrew and Cognate Languages in 1890 and President in 1908. He was not only one of the most noted theologians of the country, but also an eminent Orientalist and productiv scolar, especially in the field of Hebrew lexicografy. He was activly interested in the work of the Society, of which he had been a loyal and devoted member since 1881.

Oriental studies generally and Egyptological researches in particular hav lost a generus supporter in Mr. ECKLEY BRINTON COXE, JR., of Philadelphia, who died on September 20th, 1916. Tho not a scolar by training, he took an activ and intelligent interest in the antiquities of Egypt from an erly period of his life, and repeatedly visited that country. Later he fitted out two expeditions to Nubia and Egypt, which wer conducted by the University of Pennsylvania Museum, in 1907 and again in 1915. The latter expedition was stil engaged in fruitful research at the time of its patron's deth. Mr. Coxe was president of the Board of Managers of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, and was a life member of our Society, which he joind in 1913.

Professor LEVI H. ELWELL, a member of the Society since 1883, died on December 27th, 1916. He had been on the staff of Amherst College since 1877, as instructor and professor in the departments of Latin and Greek. His claim to distinction as an Orientalist rests on the fact that he prepared the first Pāli book ever issued in America—the *Nine Jātakas* (1886), a most convenient little volume, which has been useful to many a

student beginning the study of Pāli. Among his avocations were botany and genealogy, on both of which subjects he wrote many minor articles and some books.

Professor HENRY FERGUSON, who became a member of the Society in 1876, died at his home in Hartford, Conn., on March 30th, 1917, in his 70th year. He was a man of varied interests and manifold activities—a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, a professor of History and Political Science, an educator (he was for some years head of St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H.), and an author of books and monographs on historical subjects.

Dean SAMUEL HART, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., died February 25th, 1917. He, too, had a wide range of interests, and he attained marked distinction in several fields. For many years he was professor—first of Mathematics, then of Latin—in Trinity College. He became professor and vice-dean in Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., in 1899, and dean in 1908. This last position he held at the time of his death. He was also secretary of the House of Bishops of his Church since 1886; president of the Connecticut Historical Society since 1900; and a senator of Phi Beta Kappa since 1892. He was a classicist of distinction; edited the Satires of Persius and of Juvenal; and was at one time secretary and later president (1892) of the American Philological Association. He was also actively interested in Oriental, especially Hebrew, studies, and edited the Mozarabic liturgy. He was a member of the Society since 1879.

The Rev. HUGO W. HOFFMANN, Ph.D., for twenty-two years pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., died very suddenly on February 3d, 1917. He was formerly a student of Semitic languages at New York University, under Professor Prince, and had been a member of the Society since 1899.

Professor PERCIVAL LOWELL, the celebrated astronomer, died on November 13th, 1916, at Flagstaff, Arizona. His scientific and scholarly activities were confined to the field of astronomy, in which he was not only an able scholar but also a brilliant popularizer. But his active interest in the Orient is attested by his authorship of such books as *The Soul of the Far East*, *Occult Japan*, etc., as well as by his membership in our Society (since 1893) and in the Royal Asiatic Society.

The Rev. HERVEY BOARDMAN VANDERBOGART, a member of the Society since 1911, died on January 30th, 1917. He was a graduate of Trinity College (1903), and had been a member of the faculty of Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., since 1910.

In concluding this report the Corresponding Secretary desires to express his very grateful appreciation of the cordial and helpful co-operation accorded him by his fellow members and especially by the Recording Secretary, Dr. Haas.

Tribute was paid to some of the members whose death was reported: Professor Hopkins spoke on M. Barth and Mr. Burgess; Professor Lanman made appreciative remarks concern-

ing Professor Hart, Professor Elwell, Mr. Burgess, and M. Barth; Professor Jastrow spoke on Mr. Coxe; Professors Gott-heil and Barton and Mr. Steele referd to the character and achievements of President Brown.

Professor Lanman then read a letter from Ceylon regarding the publication of commentaries on the Buddhist Tripitaka and their gratuitous distribution to libraries in this country.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The Treasurer, Professor Albert T. Clay, presented the following report:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1916

Receipts

Balance from old account, Dec. 31, 1915	\$3195.36
Annual dues	\$1518.15
Life membership fee	75.00
Sales of publications	273.59
Interest on bonds: Virginian Railway Co.	50.00
Lackawanna Steel Co.	100.00
Minn. General Electric Co.	50.00
Interest on balances, to June 30, 1916	164.96
	2231.70
	<hr/>
	\$5427.06

Expenditures

Printing of the Journal, vol. 36, part 1	\$528.11
Editors' honorarium	200.00
Printing, postage, and clerical work for the Corresponding Secretary	92.61
Printing of notices concerning the Journal	14.02
Printing bills, etc., and mailing for the Treasurer	19.80
Library account: postage, war tax on shipments, etc.	8.74
clerical work	472.00
classification of Japanese books	12.50
	1347.78
Balance to new account	<hr/>
	4079.28
	<hr/>
	\$5427.06

In addition to the balance of \$4079.28 deposited with Yale University, the Treasurer of that institution holds the following bonds for the Treasurer of the Society:

2 Lackawanna Steel Company	\$2000
1 Minneapolis General Electric Company	1000
1 Virginian Railway Company	1000
2 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway	2000
	<hr/>
	\$6000

At the last meeting the Treasurer requested the permission of the Society to make a readjustment of the funds, so as to create a Life Membership Fund and to re-establish a fund to be known as the Whitney Fund. He also asked for permission to fix a stated sum as principal for the Bradley and Cotheal Funds, so that the interest accruing could be used for publication and other purposes. The Directors authorized him, provided there be no legal obstacles, to use the surplus of all funds above the original amount, and the interest annually accruing thereon, for the re-establishment of such funds as may have been allowed to lapse, and for the publication of the Journal and other works.

Subsequently, in examining the minutes of the Society, the Treasurer found that practically everything that he had asked permission to do had years ago been ordered by the Society.

The minutes for May, 1890, state that 'the Treasurer reported a gift from Mr. A. I. Cotheal of New York, one of the oldest members of the Society, and long a director, of one thousand dollars intended by the donor as a nucleus of a Publication Fund and prescribed by him to be invested that its interest may be used to help in defraying the cost of the Journal and Proceedings' (*PAOS* 15. ii).

Two years later we find it recorded that 'the Treasurer further received, April 4, 1892, from an anonymous giver, the sum of one thousand dollars (not included in the foregoing statement) to be added to the Society's Publication Fund; the principal of said sum to be left intact, and its interest to be used towards defraying the Society's expenses of publication. The gift was made as "a help to the Society" and in the hope that the gift—along with the gift of the like sum from Mr. Cotheal—might serve as a "suggestion and encouragement to others to do likewise"' (*PAOS* 15. cxlii). The Treasurer wishes to add that the anonymous benefactor was the late William Dwight Whitney.

In April, 1892, it was voted 'that henceforth the fees received in composition for annual assessments to constitute Life Members be treated by the Treasurer as part of the Capital Fund of the Society' (*PAOS* 15. cxliii).

In going back to the minutes of May, 1865, nearly thirty years earlier, shortly after the death of the Hon. Charles W. Bradley, LL.D., of New Haven, we find it recorded that his donations to the Society's collections of books and MSS. had been vastly greater than those of any other person, and that, by means of personal solicitation he had brought to the treasury more than a thousand dollars, a part of it for the specific object of the purchase of a font of Chinese type (*PAOS* 8. lxii).

After careful consideration of all matters connected with these foundations and the present financial status of the Society, the Treasurer wishes to present the following list of capitalized funds, the interest of which can be used for publication purposes, at the same time expressing the hope that the reports of Treasurers in future will annually record them for the benefit of the members, as a 'suggestion and encouragement to others to do likewise.'

CAPITALIZED FUNDS

Charles W. Bradley Fund	\$3000
Alexander I. Cotheal Fund	1500
William Dwight Whitney Fund	1000
Life Membership Fund	2075
	<hr/>
	\$7575

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We hereby certify that we have examined the account of the Treasurer of the Society, and have found the same correct, and that the foregoing account is in conformity therewith. We have also compared the entries with the vouchers and the account book as held for the Society by the Treasurer of Yale University, and have found all correct.

F. W. WILLIAMS } *Auditors*
CHARLES C. TORREY }

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 4, 1917.

It was voted to postpone consideration of the remaining items of business to the next business session on Wednesday afternoon. The President then deliverd the annual address, the subject being 'Ancient Babylonian Expressions of the Religious Spirit.'

In view of the length of the morning session it was decided to reconvene at 2:30 P. M. instead of at 2 P. M. Thereupon, at 1:15 P. M., the Society took a recess until the time set.

SECOND SESSION

The second session began at 2:36 P. M., with the President in the chair. According to the fixt program prepared by the Corresponding Secretary, the Society proceeded at once to the hearing of communications, in the following order:

Professor E. GRANT, of Smith College: Smith College tablets of the period of the First Babylonian Dynasty.

Nearly a score of tablets from the collection at Smith College, presented in facsimile, transliteration, and translation. They comprise court agreements, sales, loans, leases, receipts, and lists from the reigns of Samsuiluna, Abi-eshua, Ammiditana, etc. One especially interesting tablet is a legal document concerning the family status of a sacred woman of the god Ramman.

Professor A. V. W. JACKSON, of Columbia University: Added etymological notes on the Old Persian Inscriptions. (Presented in brief abstract by the Corresponding Secretary.)

(1) Etymological support of the interpretation of OP. *am'utha* as a verbal form, meaning 'he fled.' (2) A possible additional item

of testimony from the Baluchi that the adjective OP. *uvāmršiyuś* means 'by a natural death.' (3) Brief etymological comments on some other OP. words.

Professor L. C. BARRET, of Trinity College: Hindu sculpture and architecture.

If the conclusions of the modern psychology of beauty be accepted, there appear reasons why later Hindu sculpture falls far short of high attainment: the effort to portray the spiritual by violating the laws of matter and by misrepresenting its organized forms is an illogical proceeding, as might be expected from artists who handled a material whose very existence was held to be an illusion. The aims of architecture seem to hold it back from the greatest faults of Hindu sculpture.

Professor J. H. BREASTED, of the University of Chicago: The earliest boats on the Nile. (Illustrated with photographic projections.)—Remarks by Mr. Schoff and Dr. Nies.

Professor E. W. HOPKINS, of Yale University: Indic and Indian religious parallels. [Printed in the JOURNAL, 37. 72-84.]—Remarks by Professors Carnoy and Jastrow.

Dr. J. B. NIES, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: Is *UMMAki* the correct reading for the ideogram *GIS-ÚHkī*?—Remarks by Professor Clay.

The author has in his collection a tablet in which the city Umma is mentioned written not *GIS-ÚHkī* as usual, but *UMMAki*. This does not prove that the latter is the same as the former, but it points in that direction, and it does prove that there was a city named Umma in Babylonia.

Professor K. FULLERTON, of the Oberlin School of Theology: Does Isaiah teach the inviolability of Jerusalem at Is. 10. 5-15?—Remarks by Professor Arnold.

The chief problem of anti-Assyrian prophecies is whether Isaiah taught the inviolability of Zion. Is. 10. 5-15 is the key to these prophecies. Vs. 13-15 and vs. 5-7a indicate a contrast between Jahweh's and Assyria's theories of Assyria's conquests. Jahweh's theory: Assyria is his instrument of punishment; Assyria's theory: Assyria conquers in its own power. Vs. 7b-12 indicate a contrast between Jahweh's and Assyria's plans. Jahweh's plan: chastisement, Jerusalem to be ultimately saved; Assyria's plan: destruction. Vs. 7b-12 in their present form are secondary. Conclusion: Isaiah does not teach the inviolability of Jerusalem.

Professor J. A. MONTGOMERY, of the University of Pennsylvania: A Christian incantation bowl in the 'Manichaean' script.

An example of a well-known class of charms from Babylonia, written on the inside of clay bowls, in an Aramaic dialect. This case is unique, as the charm includes, along with the invocation of pagan and Jewish deities and angels, also the Trinitarian formula.

Professor C. C. TORREY, of Yale University: Three passages from the Koran: 1. The *shahādat al-bain* (5. 105). 2. 'The dog *Raqīm*' (18. 8, 17). 3. An emendation of the text (64. 14).

The Corresponding Secretary then presented in abstract papers submitted by members unable to be present at the sessions, in the following order:

Dr. F. R. BLAKE and Dr. A. EMBER, of Johns Hopkins University: A new Hebrew Grammar.

The authors have felt the need of a practical Hebrew grammar, and the present work is an attempt to supply that want. It is believed that the combined labors of two scholars, one especially interested in linguistic science and one with a native command of Hebrew, will produce a work better adapted to the needs of students than any yet publisht.

The grammar will consist of two volumes, the first containing all the most essential facts, and the second enlarging on and supplementing the first. The chief features of the work will be: scientific accuracy, practical arrangement, simplification of difficult points, conversation, chrestomathy.

Dr. F. R. BLAKE, of Johns Hopkins University: (a) The etymology of the Semitic particle *ka*, 'like'; (b) The compound particle *ki-im* in Hebrew.—Remarks by Professor Haupt.

(a) The Semitic particle *ka* is supposed by many to be a noun meaning 'likeness' standing in the construct state before a genitive. It seems, however, to be identical with the demonstrative element *k* which occurs in many demonstrative pronouns, e. g. Arabic *dhalika*, Aramaic *dek*, Ethiopic *zeku*, etc. That such is the case seems to be shown by the fact that comparative particles meaning 'as, so,' in other languages are often derived from pronominal elements; e. g. English *so* and *as* (originally *al-so*) are connected with the Indo-European pronominal root *sva* (Skt. *sva*, Lat. *suus*, 'his, her'), etc.

(b) The compound particle *ki-im* has a variety of meanings depending on the various meanings of *ki* and *im*. Its most important meaning is 'but' after a negative, German *sondern*. In this meaning it referred originally to what preceded, the adversative idea referring to what follows being developed as the result of the collocation. In such a sentence in Hebrew as 'the horse is not white *but* black' the original meaning was either 'the horse is not white, *if not* (so, then) black' or '... not white, *verily not*, (it is) black.' Both conceptions are supported by parallels in other languages.

Professor E. W. FAY, of the University of Texas: Indo-Iranian direction adjectives.

Notes on the etymology of several such adjectives: *ji-h-má-*, *pos-terius añc*, etc.

Dr. B. LAUFER, of the Field Museum of Natural History: The vigesimal and decimal systems in the Ainu numerals, and some remarks on Ainu phonology.

In the first part of this paper an analysis is given of the numerals common to the three principal dialects of Ainu, those of Yezo, Sag-

halin, and Kuril. This system is thoroly vigesimal, the number 5 being exprest by the word for 'hand' and the highest unit being 20. Years ago the writer found in the southeastern part of Saghalin also a decimal system of counting, hitherto unknown. It is shown that this progress was made under the influence of the Manchu, who establisht some kind of suzerainty over Saghalin in the 18th century. The second part of the investigation is devoted to a discussion of the phonetics of the Ainu speech with special reference to the Saghalin dialect, the writer comparing his own data and conclusions with the observations recently made by a Polish scholar, Pil'sudski, and Abbé Rousselot. An attempt is made at reconstructing the ancient consonantal system of the language, which bears no resemblance to any language with which Ainu has erroneously been compared, that is, Altaic, Indo-European, Semitic, or Bask. Ainu is at present an isolated language, its congeners, if they ever existed, being extinct long ago.

Dr. I. M. CASANOWICZ, of the U. S. National Museum: Jewish amulets in the United States National Museum. [Printed in the JOURNAL, 37. 43-56.]

Dr. MOSES SEIDEL, of Johns Hopkins University: *ū* as an old plural ending of the Hebrew noun.

The schedule of papers for the session being thus completed, the Society proceeded to the consideration of items of business not taken up at the morning session.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

The Librarian, Professor Albert T. Clay, presented the following report:

The work of cataloguing the Library, which was made possible by generous gifts from Professor J. R. Jewett and appropriations from the Society's treasury, is now practically completed. Besides the regular catalog, there has been prepared a shelf-list, which will be used in the printing of the catalog for distribution to the members.

Professor Torrey has very kindly rendered valuable services in connection with the Turkish books in Arabic characters, as well as the Turkish and Arabic manuscripts; and Professor Hopkins has been helpful in the listing of the Sanskrit works. The Librarian wishes to express here his gratitude to these scholars. The books in Chinese and Japanese have been classified by students acquainted with these languages. There remain about 50 Arabic books and 50 Turkish books in Armenian characters, which the Librarian hopes to see catalogued without delay.

It is hoped that the printed list may be in the hands of the members before the next meeting. The cost of publishing it, estimated to be between five and six hundred dollars, will be covered, if at all possible.

without recourse to the funds of the Society. A gift of \$100 for this purpose has been received from Mrs. James B. Nies; other gifts that the Librarian hoped to be able to announce have not yet materialized.

The Librarian takes this occasion to repeat that he is ready to lend the books of the Society to the members. In this way the Library can be of service especially to those far removed from the large libraries of the land.

The following is a list of the principal accessions during the past year:
The Dinkard, ed. by Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, vol. 15.

An Expression of the Lore of the Avesta, by Lawrence H. Mills.

A List of Personal Names from the Temple School of Nippur, by Edward Chiera.

Public Administration in Ancient India, by Pramathanath Banerjea.

South Indian Images of Gods and Goddesses, by H. Krishna Sastri.

Architecture and Sculpture in Mysore, no. 1, by R. Narasimhachar.

Le Livre de la Création et de l'Histoire, by Cl. Huart.

Tārīkh-i Jahān-Gushā of Juwayni, by Mirzā Muḥammad of Qazwīn.

Aērpatastān and Nirangastān . . . tr. by Sohrab Jamshedjee Bulsara.

The Coming and Passing of Zoroaster, by Ruby.

The Poetry of Ancient Persia, by M. Pithawalla.

The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India, by R. V. Russell, vols. 1, 2, 4.

The Geographical Part of the Nuzhat al-Qulub, by Hamd Allāh Mustaufi al-Qazvīnī.

The Origins of the Islamic State, by Ahmad ibn Yahyā, called al-Baladhuri, tr. P. K. Hitti, vol. 1.

The Shans, by W. W. Cochrane, vol. 1.

Some Principles of Algonquin Word-formation, by W. Jones.

An Account of the Different Existing Systems of Sanskrit Grammar, by S. K. Belvalkar.

Introduction to Indonesian Linguistics, by R. Brandstetter.

The Educational Directory of India, 1916.

ELECTION OF HONORARY MEMBERS

The Corresponding Secretary then presented the report of the Directors regarding new members, recommending the election of 72 corporate and 2 honorary members. In order to give the Directors opportunity for further consideration, it was voted to postpone the election of corporate members to a subsequent session. The honorary members were elected by unanimous vote, as follows:

Professor ÉDOUARD CHAVANNES

Professor SYLVAIN LÉVI

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1917-1918

The committee appointed to nominate officers for the year 1917-1918, consisting of Dr. Charles J. Ogden, Mr. Wilfred H. Schoff, and Dr. James B. Nies, presented its report thru Dr. Ogden, as follows:

President—Professor Charles C. Torrey, of New Haven.

Vice Presidents—Professor Richard J. H. Gottheil, of New York; Professor Maurice Bloomfield, of Baltimore; Professor Henry Preserved Smith, of New York.

Corresponding Secretary—Professor Franklin Edgerton, of Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary—Dr. George C. O. Haas, of New York.

Treasurer—Professor Albert T. Clay, of New Haven.

Librarian—Professor Albert T. Clay, of New Haven.

Editors of the Journal—Professor James A. Montgomery, of Philadelphia; Dr. George C. O. Haas, of New York.

Directors, Class of 1920—Professor Paul Haupt, of Baltimore; Professor James Richard Jewett, of Cambridge; Professor Roland G. Kent, of Philadelphia.

The officers thus nominated were thereupon duly elected.

The Society then adjourned for the day.

THIRD SESSION

The third session began at 9:32 a. m. on Wednesday morning, in the House of the Academy, with the President in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary read a telegram from Professor Gildersleeve in which he thankt the Society for its message of greeting and sent best wishes for the success of the meeting.

The following communication was then presented:

Professor C. C. TORREY, of Yale University: The need of an American Oriental Review.—Remarks by Professors Lanman, Clay, and Barton.

After the discussion it was voted to refer the question of the establishment of an American Oriental Review to the Publication Committee with power to take action, if feasible.

The reading of communications was continued, as follows:

Mr. L. DOMINIAN, of the American Geographical Society: The site of Constantinople: a factor of historical value. (Presented in abstract by the Corresponding Secretary.) [Printed in the JOURNAL, 37. 57-71.]

Professor C. R. LANMAN, of Harvard University: The Harvard Oriental Series: its purpose and setbacks and progress.—Remarks by Mr. Westermayr, Professor Fullerton, Dr. Coomaraswamy, and Professor Barton.

This series, founded about twenty-five years ago by Professor Lanman with the aid of the late Henry Clarke Warren, consists of texts and translations of the literary monuments of ancient India, and of investigations concerning the history and religious antiquities of India. The war is hampering the whole undertaking in the gravest manner, in part because the contributors are scholars of Europe and India, in part because the Oriental printing is done at Oxford and Bombay. In spite of all this, however, 21 volumes are out, 3 nearly finished volumes are held up by the war, and 8 are in press and should be ready in a few weeks—32 in all—while yet others are far advanced in preparation or nearly ready in manuscript.

The Society voted to extend its congratulations to Professor Lanman on the splendid results of his labors in conducting this great enterprise.

Further communications were then presented, in the following order:

Professor J. MORGENSTERN, of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati: Semitic birth ceremonies and the rite of circumcision.—Remarks by Professor Jastrow and Dr. Kyle.

Various peculiar rites were performed by Semitic peoples at child-birth, such as offering a tabu-sacrifice, cutting the child's first hair, rubbing the child with salt, etc. At birth and for seven days thereafter a child was thought to be under the influence of evil spirits and therefore tabu. It was freed by the performance of these rites, usually on the eighth day after birth. Similar rites were performed at other critical moments of life (puberty, marriage, etc.), when danger from evil spirits threatened.

Professor A. J. CARNOY, of the University of Pennsylvania: Healing gods and storm-gods in Iran.

The relation between storm, fertility, and healing powers found by Professor Hopkins in the Vedic god Indra is present in other Indian deities and in the religions of other peoples. It is especially clear in the Persian healing hero Faridūn, and one can demonstrate that it existed also in Irmān (Aryaman), in the sacred tree *gōkard*, etc.

Professor P. HAUPT, of Johns Hopkins University: The Son of Man.—Remarks by Professors Schmidt, Breasted, Werren, Montgomery, and Morgenstern, and reply by Professor Haupt.

'Son of man' is the common Aramaic term for 'man.' The original meaning is 'son of a man,' not a 'son of a nobody' (Assyr. *mâr lâ-mâman*). In the Code of Hammurapi *mâr amili*, 'son of a man,' denotes a 'full-born man,' while *muškinu* is a 'free-born man.' The primary connotation of the term 'son of man' was 'gentleman'; afterwards it was employed for 'man' in general, and 'man' may be used for 'one' and 'I': 'A man cannot do it' may mean 'One cannot do it' or 'I cannot do it.' This was the original meaning of the phrase in the Gospels (cf. Matthew 7. 20; 11. 19).

Dr. J. E. ABBOTT, of Summit, N. J.: Dnyāneshwar, the Mahārāshtra saint and poet.—Remarks by Professor Hopkins.

The tradition in Western India that Dnyāneshwar was the first in the line of Marathi poets has strong corroboration. He lived during the reign of Rāmchandra, and a short note at the end of his commentary on the Bhagavad-gītā gives the date of the completion of that work as 1290 A. D. His purpose in composing in Marathi was that the common people might understand their own scriptures and profit thereby. His writings are not now easily understood by the people because of their obsolete form and vocabulary, but they are highly and justly honored. Thousands of pilgrims visit his shrine each year.

Professor M. JASTROW, JR., of the University of Pennsylvania: The Sumerian and Akkadian calendar.—Remarks by Professors Haupt and Barton.

A study of the various calendars in use in Babylonia and Assyria at different periods, on the basis of a renewed study of the text 5 Rawlinson, pl. 43, supplemented by the nomenclature in early business documents, in Cappadocian and Elamitic texts, and in the historical and astrological literature of Babylonia and Assyria. The Sumerian calendar is based on a year beginning in the fall; the Akkadian, on one beginning in the spring.

It was voted to reconvene at 2:30 P. M. (instead of at 2 P. M., as planned), and the Society then, at 12:43 P. M., took a recess until the time set.

FOURTH SESSION

The fourth session was opened at 2:50 P. M., with the President in the chair, and the presentation of papers was resumed, as follows:

Dr. M. G. KYLE, of Philadelphia, Pa.: A new solution of the Pentateuchal problem.—Remarks by Professor Morgenstern and additional observations by the author.

A brief and popular statement of a very extended study based on the use of words in the Hebrew original and upon a technical classification of the Pentateuchal laws. The results furnish a very simple and satisfactory explanation of the peculiarities of style in different parts of the Pentateuch and afford an interesting and somewhat surprising comparison with the divisions of the Pentateuch suggested by the current Documentary Hypothesis.

Professor F. EDGERTON, of the University of Pennsylvania: The Kashmirian Pañcatantra, and its position among versions of the Pañcatantra.

There are 5 streams of tradition of the Pañcatantra. 1. The Kashmirian Pañcatantra, or Tantrākhyāyika (discovered about 1903;

imperfectly ed. by J. Hertel): the closest of the extant versions to the original, but still *very* far from it (esp. in numerous additions). 2. Pahlavi (Syriac, Arabic): based on an old Skt. text probably superior to the Tantrākhyāyika. 3. 'N-W' (whence the Southern and Nepalese versions, Hitopadeśa): abbreviated; otherwise original. 4. Br̥hatkathā: greatly abbreviated; poetic, hence unoriginal in details. 5. Simplicior: generally speaking farthest from the original; expanded.—All these five are derived ultimately from one lost 'Urtext': no closer relationship between any of them is demonstrable.

Professor N. SCHMIDT, of Cornell University: The two recensions of Slavonic Enoch.

It is generally recognized that we possess two different recensions of Slavonic Enoch, one longer than the other. Charles and Bonwetsch regard the longer recension as the more original, and the shorter as an incomplete edition. The difficulty with this view is that the latter would then by accident, since intention is inconceivable, have left out just those passages and turns of expression that have been relied upon to prove that the work was written in Greek by an Alexandrian Jew. The two recensions are most naturally explained on the supposition that the shorter text represents the first Slavonic translation made from a Greek version of a Hebrew or Aramaic original, while the other is a later Slavonic version made from a different Greek manuscript which had been amplified by some Alexandrian copyist.

Mr. W. H. SCHOFF, of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum: Navigation to the Far East under the Roman Empire.

Professor H. J. CADBURY, of Haverford College: An English version of the word-play in Amos 8. 1, 2.—Remarks by Professor Haupt and Dr. Kyle.

Dr. W. F. ALBRIGHT, of Johns Hopkins University: Gilgames and Engidu, Babylonian genii of fertility.

Engidu is identical with Gira-Šakan, a god of fecundity and specifically of animal husbandry. Apparently there are two principal Šakan types: a native one, associated with the gazelle, and an exotic, perhaps Gutean, ass-divinity. The heroic figure on archaic cylinders, impregnating a gazelle, is Šakan. Gilgames, primarily a god of sprouting vegetation, also represents the sun as the power causing growth. The oldest forms of his name, (*d*)*Giš-gibil-ga-mes* and (*d*)*Giš-gibil-gin-mes*, both stand for *(*d*)*Giš-gibil-gan-mes*, 'the torch [elsewhere an epithet of Gilgames as sun-god] of Gan-mes [the hero of fecundity, cf. *ukkin-mes* 'senator']', which is thus, like Engidu, a secondary theophorous name.

Professor Breasted gave a brief account of the inception and publication of his book 'Ancient Times: A History of the Early

World,' which, altho a high-school textbook, contains fully 220 pages devoted to Oriental history.

The Corresponding Secretary then presented the following paper in abstract, the author being unable to be present at the sessions:

Miss M. H. GAECKLER, of Edinboro, Pa.: A study of the aorist, imperfect, and perfect tenses in the Rig-Veda, early and late.

In the earliest period of the Rig-Veda, the aorist and imperfect are used without difference; the aorist expresses duration of time, or is used historically or in narration, in conjunction with and equivalent to the imperfect and the perfect. But in the latest Rig-Veda period only the imperfect and perfect tenses are used narratively, and the aorist has the value that it has in the later classical Skt.—that is, it expresses an event which happened in the immediate past. Especially in the early period, all the past tenses may be used for the present also, since it is impossible to establish a definite boundary between what is and what has been.

The Society then proceeded to the consideration of items of business postponed from previous sessions and those appointed for this session.

MIDDLE WEST BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY

It was reported that, in pursuance of action taken by the Directors at the meeting in Washington in 1916, steps had been taken toward the formation of a Middle West Branch of the Society, and that a meeting of Orientalists of the West had been held at Chicago on January 27th, 1917 (see the report of the Proceedings printed in the JOURNAL, 36. 423-425). Professor Jastrow reported that the Directors recommended the adoption of four additional articles of the By-Laws, to provide for the organization of branches of the Society. The first three of the articles submitted were adopted without a single dissenting vote, as follows:

ARTICLE X. To provide for scientific meetings of groups of members living at too great a distance to attend the annual sessions of the Society, branches may be organized with the approval of the Directors. The details of organization are to be left to those forming a branch thus authorized, subject to formal ratification by the Directors.

ARTICLE XI. Upon the formation of a branch, the officers chosen shall have the right to propose for corporate membership in the Society such persons as may seem eligible to them, and, pending ratification according

to Article IV of the Constitution, these candidates shall receive the Journal and all notices issued by the Society.

ARTICLE XII. The annual fee of the members of a branch shall be collected by the Treasurer of the Society in the usual manner, and in order to defray the current expenses of a branch the Directors shall authorize the Treasurer of the Society to forward from time to time to the duly authorized officer of the branch such sums as may seem proper to the Treasurer. The accounts of the Treasurer of the branch shall be audited annually and a statement of the audit shall be sent to the Treasurer of the Society to be included in his annual report.

After discussion of the final article to provide for representation of a branch on the Board of Directors, it was voted to refer it back to the Directors for further consideration.

REPORT OF THE EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL

The report of the Editors of the Journal was presented by Professor Montgomery, as follows:

The Editors beg to report the completion of Volume 36 of the Journal, consisting of 460 pages, in the usual four parts, the first of which was edited by their very esteemed predecessor, Professor Torrey. The volume, which was to have been dedicated to Dr. William Hayes Ward in commemoration of his 80th birthday, now bears his name on the title-page *In Memoriam*.

The size of the volume has not been decreased, altho the cost of printing is considerably greater here than abroad and the price of paper is rapidly rising. We suggest that contributors practise the greatest economy in the use of unusual types and assist in keeping down the expense by the most careful preparation of their copy.

In addition to the longer papers, which must constitute the permanent value of the Journal, we desire to encourage the contribution of Brief Notes, on subjects of fresh and original interest, which will probably be read by a wider circle of our constituency than the long papers. A department of Personalia, which we have established, will also serve for the exchange of personal news in the Oriental world.

We expect hereafter to publish the Journal in five parts, and at the same time to make its year coincide with the calendar year. To accomplish this, volume 37 (for 1917) will appear in four parts, in May, July, October, and December. Volume 38 (for 1918) will appear in February, April, June, October, and December. It will be noticed that the last digit of the volume number thus becomes the same as that of the year of publication—a coincidence of decided practical value.

Arrangements are being completed with the Yale University Press for that corporation to act as our publisher. It will handle all the business of circulation and sale of copies, and we shall have the advantage of having the Journal included in its trade-lists.

In conclusion we welcome the increase of the scholarly assets of the Society furnished by the recently organized Middle West Branch, the profits of which are already accruing to the Journal.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

The following persons, recommended by the Directors, were elected members of the Society:

HONORARY MEMBER

Mr. Leonard W. King

CORPORATE MEMBERS

Mr. T. George Allen,	Mrs. Fletcher Ladd,
Mr. Lamont Barbour,	Prof. G. Landstrom,
Mr. Carl W. Bishop,	Dr. Kenneth S. Latourette,
Mr. Maurice Block,	Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron,
Prof. Leonard Bloomfield,	Mr. Gerson B. Levi,
Mr. Gustav von Brauchitsch,	Rabbi Felix A. Levy,
Miss Caroline May Breyfogle,	Prof. Albert Howe Lybyer,
Rev. Chas. D. Brokenshire,	Mr. Walter A. Maier,
Mr. Ludlow S. Bull,	Mr. Shiphy E. Malouf,
Prof. Moses Buttenwieser,	Rabbi Louis L. Mann,
Mr. E. H. Byrne,	Mr. S. H. Markowitz,
Mr. Augustus Stiles Carrier,	Mr. John Martin,
Mr. Arthur H. Clark,	Rev. John A. Maynard,
Rabbi Samuel S. Cohen,	Mr. Frederick McCormick,
Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy,	Mr. J. F. McLaughlin,
Mr. Edwin Sanford Crandon,	Mr. Theophile J. Meek,
Hon. Alexander DelMar,	Mr. Walter Miller,
Mr. Gotthard Deutsch,	Hon. William Phillips,
Dr. George S. Duncan,	Rabbi Julius J. Price,
Mr. William F. Edgerton,	Prof. Eduard Prokosch,
Mr. Granville D. Edwards,	Mr. Charles Lynn Pyatt,
Mr. Albert W. Ellis,	Mr. George H. Richardson,
Mr. Eugene Fair,	Dr. J. G. Rosengarten,
Rev. Dr. Hughell E. W. Fosbroke,	Dr. Moses Seidel,
Prof. John Fryer,	Mr. O. R. Sellers,
Mr. Carl Gaenssle,	Mr. H. B. Sharman,
Mr. Alexander B. Galt,	Mr. Joseph Stolz,
Rev. Raymond F. Gavin,	Prof. Herbert Cushing Tolman,
Rev. A. H. Godbey,	Rev. Samuel W. Wass,
Mr. Edward A. Henry,	Mr. Thomas Wearing,
Mr. Emil G. Hirsch,	Mr. Herbert L. Willett,
Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck,	Dr. Henry A. Wolfson,
Mr. Fred T. Kelly,	Prof. William H. Wood,
Mr. J. L. Kingsbury,	Miss Marguerite Woodward,
Dr. K. Kohler,	Dr. J. E. Wrench,
Mr. George S. S. Kukhi,	Mr. J. Hubert Zimmerman.

It was announced for the Directors that the next annual meeting would be held at New Haven on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of Easter Week, April 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1918.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that the Directors had considered the possibility of obtaining the removal of the restriction as to place of meeting, and that they recommended, after careful investigation and report on the part of a special committee, the adoption of a resolution to present the following petition to the General Court of the State of Massachusetts:

To the Honorable,

The General Court of the State of Massachusetts:

The AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY, a corporation incorporated by the laws of Massachusetts, hereby respectfully petitions your honorable body to enact an amendment to the act of the year 1891, entitled 'An Act to authorize the American Oriental Society to hold its meetings without the Commonwealth' (Stat. Mass. 1891, C 335), by striking out of Section 1 of the aforesaid Act the words: '*provided, however, that said society shall meet within this Commonwealth at least once in three years.*'

The purpose of the proposed amendment is to afford the Society greater liberty in the choice of places of meeting. While the Society would, in case the petition is granted, expect to continue to meet occasionally in Massachusetts, nevertheless present-day conditions, and the rapid growth of the Society, render it essential to its welfare and the furtherance of its objects that it be allowed this greater liberty. Complete freedom of action in regard to place of meeting is allowed to the American Folk-Lore Society, under a provision of its charter (Stat. Mass. 1893, C 389), which permits it to hold meetings without the Commonwealth, absolutely. The American Oriental Society is therefore encouraged to hope that your honorable body will see fit to accord the same privilege to this Society.

Respectfully submitted,

_____, President,

_____, Recording Secretary,

_____, Corresponding Secretary,

for the American Oriental Society.

It was unanimously voted, 26 members being present, to present this petition to the General Court of the State of Massachusetts.

Professor Jastrow, as chairman of a committee of the Directors to consider a number of projects suggested for a proposed American Oriental Series, reported that the Directors asked the Society to give its endorsement to the three projects considered and approved by the committee, so that steps could be taken for their publication if funds were obtained for the purpose. The projects recommended for endorsement were:

1. A Tagalog Grammar, by Dr. Frank R. Blake, which is ready for the press.
2. A Pāli Dictionary, which is urgently needed and would form a most valuable contribution to Indology.
3. A new Assyrian Dictionary to supplement those hitherto published.

It was voted to give the approval of the Society to the three projects of publication.

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

The American Oriental Society desires to express its thanks to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for welcoming the Society to its House, to the Harvard Club and the College Club for extending courtesies to the members, and to the Committee of Arrangements and the local members for the thoughtful and generous provision made for the comfort and entertainment of those attending the meeting.

The President then announced the following appointments:

Committee of Arrangements for 1918: Professors Clay, Hopkins, and F. W. Williams, and the Corresponding Secretary.

Committee on Nominations: Professors Schmidt, R. G. Kent, and Worrell.

Auditors: Professor F. W. Williams and Professor Hopkins.

The Corresponding Secretary then read abstracts of three papers, as follows:

Professor A. EMBER, of Johns Hopkins University: (a) New Semito-Egyptian words; (b) Some African words in Old Egyptian.

(a) *Hnm* 'ram' (preserved only in the name of the god Khnum): Arab. *ħamal* 'lamb, ram'; *ḥpd* 'thigh'; Arab. *fahid* 'thigh'; *sm* 'plant' (Pyramid Texts): Assyr. *šammu* 'plant'; *tppn* 'cumin': Assyr. *tappinu* 'cumin' (?); *ḥdb* 'slay': Arab. *ħadaba* 'slay'; *mnt* 'the god Montl': Heb. *mēlek̥* 'king'; *mnw* 'Min': Arab. *Manāt*; etc.

(b) Eg. *nfr* 'be good, beautiful': Bedanye *enfer* 'be sweet'; Eg. *ḥj* 'husband': Bedanye *hij* 'husband'; Eg. *mr* 'chisel' (preserved only in the sign value of the chisel): Amharic *márō* 'chisel'; Eg. *dng* 'dwarf': Amharic *denk* 'dwarf'; Eg. *fnd* 'nose': Amharic *afengā* 'nose'; etc.

Professor P. HAUPt, of Johns Hopkins University: (a) The last words from the cross; (b) The Babylonian origin of the term 'naphtha.'

(a) The first 2 lines of Ps. 22 are corrupt; instead of *eli, eli* we must read *elē-eli*, 'to my God,' and this should stand at the beginning of the second line, while 'my God' at the beginning of the second line should be prefixed to the first.

(b) The term 'naphtha' must be derived from Assyr. *nabâṭu* (or *napâṭu*) 'to shine.'

Professor J. A. MONTGOMERY, of the University of Pennsylvania: (a) The Babylonian *nishu*, 'oath,' in the Hadad Inscription, lines 28, 29; (b) Last lines of the South-Arabic text, Glaser 282.

(b) Interpretation on the basis of PTH = 'law' and SM' = 'witness' (see Hommel, *Südarabische Chrestomathie*, p. 115).

The Society adjourned at 5:47 P. M., to meet for a few minutes in the evening at the call of the President.

SPECIAL SESSION

A brief session was held at the Hotel Brunswick, on Wednesday evening, in the course of the annual dinner, beginning at 8:43 P. M., with the President in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that the Directors submitted the following revised form of the proposed Article XIII of the By-laws, with their recommendation for its adoption:

ARTICLE XIII. The President and Secretary of any branch duly authorized as provided under Article X shall have the right to sit *ex officio* with the Directors at their meetings and to take part in their deliberations.

On motion, this addition to the By-laws was adopted by a unanimous vote, and the formal session for the consideration of business was adjourned at 8:45 P. M.

The following communications were presented by title:

Dr. W. F. ALBRIGHT: Mesopotamian vine-goddesses.

Professor L. C. BARRET: An objection to the group-theory of religion.

Professor C. E. CONANT: Analogic changes in Indonesian numerals.

Professor K. FULLERTON: Extracts from a Kodak journal in Syria and Palestine, 1914.

Professor P. HAUPT: Semites, Hebrews, Israelites, Jews.

Professor E. W. HOPKINS: Indra and other gods of war and fertility combined.

Professor E. W. HOPKINS: The origin of the ablative case.